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Slavischen sich mit den Tatsachen der historischen Phonetik schwerlich vereinigen lässt. Unberührt von diesen Einwänden bleibt der Rest des Aufsatzes, der sich vorzugsweise mit dem Verhältnisse der ahd. Form *hopfo* zu franz. *houblon* beschäftigt und den interessanten Nachweis führt, dass die meisten Benennungen des Hopfens in den modernen Sprachen direct oder indirect auf die slavische Form *chmĕlti* zurückgehen.

Eine besonders dankenswerte Beigabe dieses Bandes bildet das Sachregister zu allen vier Abtheilungen von Dr. Georg Meyer und das am Schlusse mitgetheilte, 419 Nummern umfassende Verzeichnis der Schriften Benfey's. Wenn wir in letzterem die Früchte der literarischen Tätigkeit B.'s in ihrer erstaunlichen Fülle noch einmal überblicken, so wird alsbald der Wunsch in uns rege, dass die vorliegende Sammlung uns daraus noch einiges mehr mitgeteilt hätte. Aufsätze wie z. B. die unter Nr. 139, 140, 166 des Schriftenverzeichnisses aufgeführten Beiträge zur Märchenkunde sind wahrscheinlich auch heute noch von Interesse; aber sie werden kaum in allen deutschen Universitätsbibliotheken vorhanden und ausserhalb Deutschlands so gut wie unzugänglich sein. Doch wir erinnern uns dessen, was der Herausgeber im Vorworte des ersten Bandes über die notwendige Beschränkung der Auswahl bemerkt hat. Und so wollen wir von dieser Sammlung scheiden, dankbar für das was sie uns bietet und in der Ueberzeugung, dass sie sowohl dem Andenken Benfey's wie der heutigen Wissenschaft zu Gute kommt.

HERMANN COLLITZ.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by JAMES A. H. MURRAY. Part VI. Clo-Consigner. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1891.

The Same. Vol. III. Part I. E-Every. By HENRY BRADLEY, Hon. M. A. Oxon. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1891.

An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, based on the manuscript collections of the late Joseph Bosworth, D. D., F. R. S. Edited and enlarged by T. NORTHCOTE TOLLER, M. A., Smith Professor of English in the Owens College, Manchester. Part IV, Section I. Sár-Swförrian. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1892.

The past year has witnessed the publication of two parts of the New English Dictionary, seeing that Mr. Henry Bradley has been enlisted as associate editor with Dr. Murray. This leads us to hope that the publication will hereafter be more rapid, and that persons now living may hope to see the completion of the work. These parts maintain the same high character that this great work has earned for itself; it easily surpasses in fullness and in historical treatment the dictionary of any language, ancient or modern, heretofore published. Comparing it, for the sake of illustration, with Webster, we find that between *Complement* and *Compliment* it contains nearly double the number of words in Webster, and while in the latter they occupy two columns, in the former they fill eighteen. The columns are of about the same width, and while in the New English Dictionary they are longer, the smaller type of Webster may counterbalance this advantage. The plan of the Dictionary has

been so often described that it is useless to notice it again. Part VI, as stated in the Prefatory Note, "contains 5215 main words, 708 special combinations requiring separate explanation, 985 subordinate words and forms: total, 6908. Of the main words 1281 ($= 24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) are marked † as obsolete, and 167 ($= 3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), || as alien or imperfectly naturalized." Vol. III, Part I, "contains 6842 main words, 1565 subordinate words, 786 special combinations explained under the main words: total, 9193. Of the 6842 main words, 1710, or 25 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 273, or 4 per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized." Comparing these percentages with those given in each of the preceding parts, we shall find that this is about the average of obsolete words, so that the statement of Dr. Murray in the Preface of Vol. I, issued in 1888, as to A and B, is confirmed for other letters of the alphabet, namely, "that of the whole English vocabulary on record since the 12th century (so far as A and B show), more than three-fourths is still in current use," which general fact, says he, "furnishes striking evidence of the continuity and general identity of our language during seven centuries."

As showing that the editors have kept a sharp lookout for *new* words, we have but to turn to the revived Americanism *Combine*, which is characterized as "*U. S. colloq.*" and defined as "A combination of persons in furtherance of their own interests, commercial or political; a private combination for fraudulent ends." The three examples date from 1887 and 1888, and are taken respectively from the Boston Journal, the N. Y. Evening Post, and a U. S. Consular Report by A. Roberts. Also *Complexed* is inserted as "*U. S. dial. or colloq.* = Complexioned," with examples from American works.

It is gratifying to know that Dr. Murray has decided to prepare a *List of Spurious Words* found in dictionaries, to be given at the end of the work. An illustration of the need for such a list is given in a note, and every scholar will welcome it with thanks. The first example under *Clue*, = "a ball of yarn or thread," from Pauli's Gower, Conf. II 306, is one furnished by the present writer (as this volume of Gower's *Confessio Amantis* was read by him for the Dictionary over ten years ago), and Dr. Murray remarks, "but his spelling is normalized." This is doubtless true, for the spelling as given by Pauli cannot always be relied on, and the common spelling of the word in the 14th century was *Clewe*, as is shown by the examples in the preceding Part V. *Clew* has been used in this sense from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day, and the spelling is even now *Clew* or *Clue*, but it is doubtful whether the spelling *Clue* can be substantiated before the close of the 16th century, 200 years after Gower. *Cock-sure* occupies over a column, and it is stated that "the word was originally perfectly dignified and habitually used in the most solemn connexions." It dates back to the reign of Henry VIII, examples being given from Skelton and Whittinton. Some of its senses are now obsolete, and Dr. Johnson has characterized it as "a word of contempt," but Dr. Murray says that "none of his quotations bear out this character." It is not well to let this expressive word fall into disrepute. *Cocksurenness* is not traced back farther than 1878. *Cocktail*, as a drink, is noted as "Chiefly U. S. [A slang name of which the real origin appears to be lost.]," and the earliest example given is from Washington Irving, where it is used in connection with "stone-fence and sherry-cobbler." Doubtless the article itself is of U. S. origin, but

cannot some of our writers on dietetics furnish an older example? No earlier example of the University colloquialism *Coach*, both as noun and verb, is given than from the works of Clough and Thackeray, 1848 and 1849, but its use must be much earlier. Bristed, in his "Five Years in an English University," written in the summer of 1851, uses the word without any note of its newness, and his book refers to a University career that began in 1840. It is important in our great Dictionary to ascertain the very earliest use of each word that can be substantiated, for this is a work that should not need to be done over again.

The number of Romance, Latin and Greek words in this part greatly exceeds the number of native words, due to the numerous words beginning with different forms of the Latin *cum*, *Co-*, *Com-*, *Con-*, and others with assimilated *m*. This is true also of Vol. III, Part I, in which many words begin with different forms of the Latin *ex* or the Greek *ék*. In respect to these words it is interesting to note the importance of Gower as an authority for the earliest usage. Take, for example, the word *Eclipse*, the earliest instance of which we find in Gower, Conf. II 153, "The sonne and mone eclipsen both." So for *Embroidery*, Gower, Conf. II 41, "Of weving or of embrouderie." (Here 41 is misprinted 11, doubtless due to the copyist, for in noting the examples from the first half of volume II, I appended the line as well as the page, and here the line (11) is misprinted for the page (41).) The next example of the word in the sense of the art is taken from Addison, a long interval. Also, for *Encloy*, now obsolete, the earliest example is from Gower, Conf. II 47, "And halted, as he were encloied." One of Gower's words, of which an example was furnished, has been omitted, and this is the more notable as no other example of the form has been given. It is found in Conf. II 346. The Confessor has just been detailing to the Lover the story of Agamemnon and Chryseis (Criseid, as he calls her), and the Lover answers:

"My fader, your ensamplarie
In loves cause of robberie
I have it right well understonde."

The word *Ensamplarie* has been omitted. It is not found under *Ensample* nor under *Ensampler*, where it would properly belong, as *Ensamplaire* is cited as a 14th century form of *Ensampler*, but no example of it is given.

A reference to the position of *Even* as noun, = one's like or equal, may be made. *Even*, *sb*¹, = evening, is given, but there is no *Even*, *sb*², as in other cases of nouns spelt alike. Under the adjective *Even*, 17 b., we find "quasi-*sb*. in various uses," with the earliest example from Gower, Conf. II 240, "Of beaute sigh he never her even." It would seem that this use of *Even* deserved a more prominent position, but I readily yield my judgment to that of the editor. Gower furnishes many other examples of the early use of Romance words, but where an example can be found in Wyclif or Chaucer, it seems to have been preferred. The fourteenth century was the period when the language was so largely enriched by such words, a very important period in the history of the English vocabulary.

Among the words to which our attention is called in the Preface is *Euphuism*. *Euphuies* and its derivatives fill over a column, and it is refreshing to note that *Euphuism* is correctly explained and defined, so that the public may now learn

that it was not originally synonymous with "high-flown diction," an opinion for which our dictionaries are responsible, although it is now applied to such affectation in speech or writing. It is surprising to find both Mrs. Gaskell and George Eliot using *Euphuism* in the sense of *Euphemism*, an error of association in sounds.

Every page of this great work is full of interest and instruction, and as each part appears, it increases our obligations to the learned editors. While we should like to see more rapid publication, we should not like to see thoroughness sacrificed.

The present year has brought us the first section of Part IV of the Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, after an interval of five years. This section comprises pages 817-960, and by comparison with Grein's Glossary it forms about one-third of Part IV, so at this rate it will be still ten years before this Dictionary will be completed. The same general criticisms may be made of this as of the preceding parts, that, while Grein's references for the poetry have naturally been used, they have been added to, and often where Grein gives simply a reference, the passage has been quoted, showing that Professor Toller has verified Grein's references; and that numerous words have been added from the prose-writers. The proper names too have been brought under one alphabet with the other words, which is an advantage. The plan of double references is still kept up, which does not seem to be an advantage, as it occupies space unnecessarily; for example, under *segn-cýning* (where Grein reads *sige-cýning*, and Professor Hunt follows him, although Grein gives *segn-MS*), the passage is quoted in full and the references are "Cd. Th. 188, 22; Exod. 172," the last of which is all-sufficient.

The additions to Grein may be seen from a brief comparison. On the first page between *sár* and *sdrig*, besides the proper names *Saracene*, *Saracenisc*, *Saracen-ware*, and *Sardinie*, no one of which is in Grein's list, we have *sdr-bót*, *sdr-cláþ*, *sárcren*, *sdréttan*, *sárga*, *sárgung*, all added from the prose and from glossaries. Under *sár-benn*, the only two references given are those from Grein, the first of which is quoted in full, and both references are given doubly, e. g. "Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. Exon. Th. 163, 11; Gú. 992." The second in each case is sufficient, as in Grein, and they do not fill half the space. A better idea of the additions to Grein may be gotten by comparing the common word *sige*. In the place of Grein's *five* references, two of which have alternative readings in the MSS, and so are not used by Professor Toller, we have no less than *twenty-four* additional references, in many of which the passage is quoted in full. Grein glosses the word simply *victoria*; Toller distributes the meanings under *success in war*, *success in conflict*, and *success in commerce*. Grein gives *thirty-five* compounds of *sige*, Toller *forty-five*, and between *sige-méce* and *sige-rice*, successive words in Grein, we find in Toller the proper name *Sigen*, the Seine, and *sígend*, *sígere*, *sige-redf*, *sigerian*, variant of *sigorian* (neither in Grein), and *sigerian*, from *sígere*, all added from the prose and glossaries, chiefly Wright's Vocabulary. As showing that Professor Toller has been on the lookout for recent discoveries, we find under *sigorfastness* and *swíþmóðness* a reference to Anglia, XI 173. 12, "*Be sigersfestnisse and swíþmóðnisse úses Drihtnes mid ðæm hé ða hæþnan ofercom*." On turning to the Anglia we note that this occurs among certain superscriptions

to Latin prayers from Cod. Reg. 2 A XX of the British Museum, in a brief article entitled "Anglo-Saxonica," contributed by F. Holthausen.

Under *swin*, in a literal sense, for the *single* reference of Grein, Riddles 41, 105, which Professor Toller has quoted with the German abbreviation "Rä.," though he gives also "Exon. Th. 428, 9," we have *eighteen* examples; but in the sense of "the image of a boar as the crest of a helmet," we have only the two well-known ones from "Béowulf," already given in Grein. For the single example of the adjective *swinen* in Grein, we find *six* in Toller.

These illustrations show the importance of Anglo-Saxon prose in the effort to secure a complete vocabulary of the language, and that it has not been neglected by Professor Toller. It is to be hoped that another period of five years will not elapse before the completion of this important work. Parts I and II were issued in 1882, Part III in 1887, and we might have expected the whole of Part IV in 1892, whereas we have but the first section, one-third of it. The labor is doubtless great and we should not complain, but the issuance of each part simply whets our appetite for more, as we now have no complete Anglo-Saxon dictionary and one is very much needed. Even after this work is completed, it will have to be worked over and a hand-dictionary published for the use of college students, somewhat after the fashion of Groschopp's Grein as Englished by Baskervill and Harrison. Whatever deficiencies may be found in Professor Toller's work by the lynx-eyed Germans, all scholars, both German and English, will be grateful to him for it, and will desire its speedy completion.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

The Iphigenia at Aulis of Euripides, edited, with critical and explanatory notes, by E. B. ENGLAND, M. A. London, Macmillan & Co.

This book is a noteworthy contribution to the literature of Euripides. Its critical apparatus is full and elaborate. Mr. England has himself made a collation of the Palatine MS and has compared Kirchhoff's critical notes and the collation of v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf in his *Analecta Euripidea* with the readings of the MS. In the case of the Laurentian Codex he has depended upon Vitelli's learned work. The editor's discussions of doubtful passages are always worth reading, whether they are convincing or not, and every page bears the mark of conscientious labor. His sympathies are evidently with those scholars who regard the text of the *Iphigenia Aulidensis* as more or less patchwork, and there is therefore a destructive tendency in his criticism which the conservative will think goes too far. Something like four hundred and fifty lines, or but little less, are deemed by Mr. England to have come from another hand than that of Euripides, and before the play is done the 'enterprising theatrical manager' and the 'interpolators' are invested with a quite surprising definiteness. In the pages of the Introduction devoted to the 'state of the text' Mr. England gives a concise and lucid exposition of his method in approaching his task. He discusses very skillfully the evidence external and internal which bears upon the tradition of the text, with the conclusion that vs. 49 ἐγένοντο Λήδα Θεστιάδι τρεῖς παρθέναι is, in accordance with the usual manner of Euripides, the opening line of the play, that a lacuna occurs at vs.